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Mr. Scrensen asked me this afternoon to convey word of his "tremendous impression" of the very high quality of the personnel in CIA. He particularly appreciates the efforts of those who invested so many long hours in helping him to prepare his planned entry into the position of DCI. He asked that all those involved at all levels from Deputy Directors to Dining Room Staff be given this word and he told me that he wished all of us in the Agency all the best for the future.



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E. H. Knoche
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

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Agency 'alive and well'

No. 2 CIA man optimistic

By JOHN ARRABITO
Sentinel staff writer

It was evident before the fact, that a basically middle-aged audience of the Bookcliff Knife and Fork (dinner) Club would hold a more-than-receptive ear to anything that the deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency would care to say to them.

And if they weren't primed for the speech of E. Henry Knoche before they arrived Wednesday night, a standing ovation for the man before he uttered a single syllable did no damage toward building their enthusiasm and receptiveness.

Before Knoche took the podium, the audience of about 500, was informed that earlier in the day in Washington, he had been named a recipient of the President's Award for distinguished public service, the highest civil service award that can be bestowed on a U.S. citizen. Hence the standing ovation.

Many Colorado ties

His rapport with Colorado and the Western Slope in general (his wife is from Craig, a married son lives there now and another son is a freshman at the University of Colorado in Boulder) put his audience at ease like he was one of their own local boys made good.

He is a big, husky man with a powerful body that gives testimony to his undergraduate days at C.U. where he played both baseball and basketball. Murmurs in awe of his size rippled through the audience when he first rose for introduction making it hard to believe that a security agent is necessary to accompany him wherever he goes. "We don't like to call them bodyguards," he explained later.

His voice and delivery accentuate his size, but his speech on such a grave topic as national intelligence gathering is punctuated with just enough comic relief to make it all sound plausible.

Aura of truth

Thus his physicalness, identification with Colorado, and a saturation of his professional credentials that span 23 years in the CIA combine to give the effect that everything he is about to say is the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

As he started to speak, Knoche slipped immediately into a defensive position when talking about the CIA. In the second paragraph of his prepared text (made available to the press), he says "We've seen flashy headlines and sensationalized stories about the CIA in the newspapers — many of them taken completely out of context and blown all out of proportion."

Midway through his speech, he again touches on the topic of the bad press received by the CIA, most of it since 1973 after revelations by Idaho Sen. Frank Church's Select Committee on Intelligence. "All too often only the accusations and the allegations make the headlines. The denial and the truth of the matter never seem to be heard," said Knoche.

Examples bizarre

He cites as examples past headlines claiming "The CIA once captured three beings from outer space... put them in a freezer to make them talk and instead they died." Another example he used is a claim the CIA "found and pilfered the remains of Noah's Ark on a mountainside in Turkey, and that the artifacts are somewhere in the basement of our headquarters."

Knoche claims "you have heard a lot about intelligence failures." Then he goes on to list successes of the CIA including the discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles being delivered to Cuba in 1962, seven years' warning on the development of the Moscow anti-ballistic missile systems, and the design of two Soviet aircraft carriers well before the first one put to sea.

Touches on experiments

During a question-and-answer session following his speech, Knoche answered inquiries into topics including CIA experimentation on humans with LSD and other mind-bending drugs, or allegations involving the CIA in the assassination of one of its own presidents.

Of drug experimentation which led to one scientist jumping out of a hotel window to his death, Knoche said first, "I wish to hell I'd never heard of it." But then he explains the action in the context of "a feeling in this country at the time of the early 50s... we were very panicky... we had information at the time that the communists had developed new techniques of brainwashing through the use of these drugs... we were badly in need of research in the area, and to find out how the drugs affected humans we had to experiment on humans."

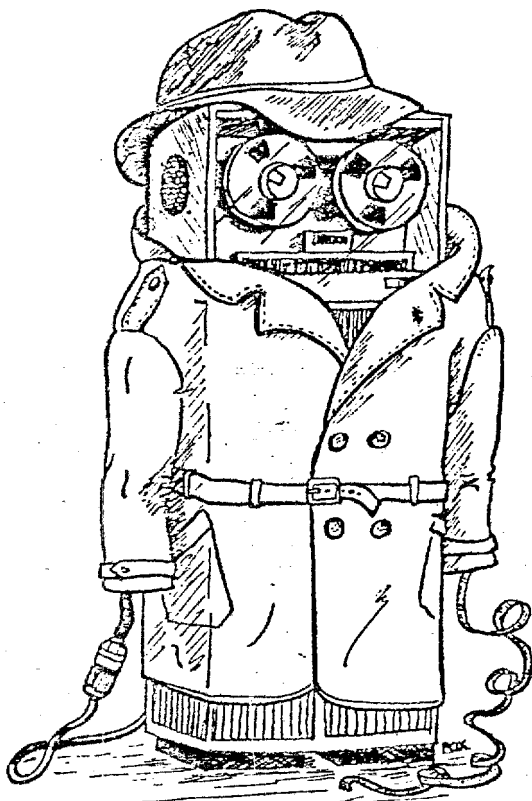
Discounts probes

Of the recently reopened investigations into the John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King assassinations, Knoche said he knew of no CIA involvement in either, other than Lee Harvey Oswald being under CIA observation in Mexico City where he visited the Cuban embassy. Even with the reopened investigations, Knoche doubts "either assassination will ever be solved to the satisfaction of the majority of the American people."

Pressed privately about revelations concerning former CIA operatives like Phillip Agee and Victor Marchetti, who have come out with books critical of the CIA and its operations, Knoche says, "They're out to make some money at it. We're fair game."

Knoche has his own theories concerning Agee, but offers them only off the record, saying "I'm off the record because I don't want to give him (Agee) any more publicity."

The Real World Of Intelligence



By
E. HENRY KNOCHE
Washington & Jefferson '46

Flashy triumphs of espionage, super-heroics by James Bond, clandestine activity in exotic foreign lands — these are the kinds of intelligence activities that make great fiction and fascinating reading and constitute the dramatics that most Americans tend to associate with the world of intelligence.

At the same time, over the past several years, fiction and distortion seem to have crept into the daily news stories in our newspapers and on television, with reports about our government's intelligence activities frequently taken out of context and blown all out of proportion.

It is true that total secrecy and silence have been the hallmarks of intelligence for many years. So it's not surprising that most Americans have a dim and distorted view of what intelligence really is in the modern world.

That is why I welcome the opportunity to write a few lines for *The Rainbow*. A year or so ago it would not have seemed appropriate for me to do so. But we in the Central Intelligence Agency today want the American people to understand the intelligence profession and its vital role in ensuring our national security.

Modern intelligence essentially has to do with the painstaking collection and analysis of facts, the exercise of judgment on what these facts mean, and the clear and rapid presentation of accurate evaluations to our senior officials who make policy. It includes whatever can be learned or deduced about impending foreign developments as well as long-term political, economic, and military trends.

To provide the most accurate, comprehensive and objective information about national security affairs, CIA employs career people trained in nearly all fields of study — political science, history, international relations, and more than 200 other areas of specialization. We have economists, scientists, linguists, engineers, biologists — people with enough degrees in enough disciplines to staff a university.

Various offices of CIA produce foreign political, economic, scientific, technical, military, and geographic intelligence to meet the demands of the President, the National Security Council, and other elements of the Federal government. Other offices in CIA collect the information needed to make these evaluations, much of it available from open or "unclassified" sources such as broadcasts, newspapers, and libraries.

Additional information is gleaned from secret or "classified" systems of sophisticated modern technology, supplemented as required by information collected from traditional human sources — foreign "agents" working for the CIA. Much material also comes from other agencies involved in departmental intelligence — diplomatic dispatches from State, attache reports from the Defense Department, and information from the military intelligence services.

continued



E. Henry Knoche, current deputy director of Central Intelligence, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Chinese linguist who served two tours of active duty (World War II and Korea) as a Navy officer, he joined the CIA in 1953 as an intelligence analyst specializing in Far Eastern political and military affairs.

In 1969 he became deputy director of CIA's planning and budgeting activities and a year later became deputy director of the Office of Current Intelligence. From 1972 onward he served as director of various Agency components including an office charged with evaluating foreign military developments.

At the outset of 1975, during inquiries into American intelligence activities by the Rockefeller Presidential Commission and the Select Senate and House committees, he served as special assistant to the director of Central Intelligence in liaison with those conducting the inquiries.

In the fall of 1975 he was named associate deputy to the director involved in the coordination and management of the resources of the U.S. Intelligence Community, and in April of 1976 he was named by President Ford to be the deputy director of Central Intelligence. He was confirmed by unanimous consent of the Senate on June 30, 1976.

The ultimate objective is to pull it all together, to give to the highest officials of our government the facts and evaluations they need to make the judgments affecting our security, to make wise foreign policies that will insure the peace.

Modern society has also greatly affected the kinds of things U.S. intelligence must know in order to respond to the needs of our leaders. For example, CIA collects information on international terrorism in support of a high-level Government task force dealing with this menace to our security. International economic affairs are of increasing importance these days and are the subject of CIA analysis.

How did CIA come about? Before World War II we had so-called "departmental intelligence" — the War Department's military intelligence, Navy Department's naval intelligence, etc. But the information was scattered. Failure to coordinate intelligence, to look at all the pieces of the puzzle in one composite picture, led to Pearl Harbor and other setbacks. Hence the creation in 1947 of the CIA — a truly central intelligence organization.

In the past several years our agency has been charged with every offense imaginable. Too often the accusations and allegations have made the headlines; the denials and truths often did not get published or were not heard. Few people realize that it was the CIA itself, internally, which three years ago corrected its questionable activities of the past, long before the outside investigations.

This is not to criticize the right of Congress to review our activities. CIA will no doubt be the better for the examinations of intelligence carried out last year. New directives from the President, and closer oversight from the Congress, have resulted. CIA is a disciplined, loyal, and responsive agency, and it will most assuredly adjust to the new guidelines and I think it can do so without losing effectiveness.

I am frequently asked: what kind of career is there for a young person in CIA? I think my own career exemplifies at least one career track in modern intelligence. When the President nominated me to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence early last year, I had served in the Agency for 23 years without ever being in "clandestine" activity. Most of my service was with "intelligence production," or analysis. Others have preferred an "operational" career, with a focus on overseas service.

I would say the agency is an excellent career for young men and women who are intelligent, resourceful, of good character and willing to serve overseas. Even with the public criticism of the Agency, applications for positions with CIA have increased. So I think there is an understanding on the part of young people that intelligence work is a public service vital to the security of the United States.

America has, and must continue to have, an intelligence service second to none in the world. Some mistakes were made by CIA in the past, though we must be fair in recognizing that some actions carried out years ago at the height of the cold war were justified then but may not now accord with the values of the mid-1970's. In any event, we in CIA pursue our tasks now under new guidance and with the objective of achieving excellence in all our callings.

In foreign affairs, intelligence is knowledge and knowledge provides the basis for our nation's leaders to influence international events in the best interests of the United States. Our job is a never-ending quest for the most accurate information and the most objective analysis of the forces at work in the world today. Americans expect that we will have the best possible intelligence service, and we will not let them down. ▲